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NEW HUMAN PARASITES

Trypanopsis malignus Leger, 1920.—A small number of parasitic protozoa with or without flagella were found in smears from the liver of a European patient who died after 11 years' residence in French Guiana following a fever of unknown etiology. These flagellates resemble somewhat the forms known as *Herpetomonas brasiliensis* (Franchini, 1913) described from man in Brazil which although living in the blood of man show the morphological characteristics and even the encystment observed in the intestinal flagellates of insects. *T. malignus* differs radically from Franchini's species, however, in the complete absence of pigment and of cysts. It shows slight resemblances to trypanosomes of the type of *Trypanosoma lewisi* but appears not to be a true trypanosome (Ann. Inst. Pasteur, 34:481-496, pl. 16).

Spirochaeta acuta Séguin, 1920.—This buccal spirochete with flattened spirals and pointed ends grows in association with a fusiform bacillus in a culture medium composed of equal parts of gelose (Veillon) and ascitic fluid at a temperature of 37°C. It is intimately dependent upon the bacterium, but can be grown in pure culture if separated from the bacterial growth by a collodion membrane, showing that the substance produced by the bacterium which are essential to the growth of the spirochete will traverse collodion membranes. (Compt. rend. Acad. sci., 171:1243-1244.)

Gongylonema hominis sp. dub. Stiles, 1921.—This name is suggested on purely practical grounds for the worm described and figured by Ward (1916) as *Gongylonema* (?) *pulchrum* in order to avoid erroneous deductions as to life history until such time as sufficient material from man becomes available to establish the specific characters. A third case of probable *Gongylonema* infestation of man is recorded (Georgia), the two previous and more certain cases having been recorded from Arkansas (Ward) and Florida (Stiles, 1917). (Pub. Health Rep., 36:1177-1178.)

Entamoeba paradysenteriae Chatterjee, 1920.—This amoeba which was found in a case of fatal dysentery in Calcutta is stated to differ from *Entamoeba histolytica* in that the nucleus is massive, not karyosomic, there is a marked distinction between ectoplasm and endoplasm, and chromidia are absent. Furthermore not only the large intestine but the small intestine was attacked, with peritoneal involvement. The new species according to the author differs also from both *Entamoeba nana* and *Vahlkampfia limax* in important morphological details as well as in its pathogenicity (Philippine J. Sci., 17:385-394, 3 pl.).

Councilmania lafleuri Kofoed and Swezey, 1921.—A sixth species of amoeba from the human intestine representing a distinct genus is described from material derived from 10 cases under observation for varying periods. This amoeba may be present in enormous numbers, appears to have pathogenic capacities, and has apparently been passed over as *Entamoeba coli* because of its large size, its eight-nucleated cyst, and its high resistance to stains. It differs from *E. coli* in the following particulars: Free stage very active, pseudopodia thrust out suddenly, ectoplasm sharply separated from endoplasm; red blood corpuscles ingested readily; peripheral chromatin of nucleus in a thin layer, karyosome large (and excentric with halo as in *E. coli*) or often seen in premitotic condition with chromatin dispersed in granules in a sphere, ring, or skein, without halo and often central. Encysted stage with very thick cyst wall; spheroidal, ellipsoidal or asymmetrical (less often spherical as generally the case in *E. coli*); less readily stained; glycogen body more resistant to iodine; nuclei with little peripheral chromatin and large, generally central or but slightly excentric, dispersed karyosome; chromatoidal bodies less acicular in early stages, fasciculate, massed centrally in later stages and contributing to chromophile buds; chromophile ridge forms a bud through a pore in the cyst wall, which detaches uninucleate amoebulae. (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 20:169-198, 5 pl.)